

The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,521.

PRICE 3d.]

EDINBURGH,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12. 1789.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On SATURDAY next, Feb. 14. will be performed, A PLAY AND FARCE, As will be expressed in the Bills.
On Monday evening the Tragedy of *Federal and Shipwreck* was revived to a very splendid audience, with the loudest marks of applause.—Due notice will be given of its second representation. And last night *Han't* was repeated for the third time, to a very crowded audience, with the loudest applause.

ST CECILIA'S HALL.

MR STABILINI'S NIGHT.

The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed, that on TUESDAY the 17th February 1789, will be performed in St Cecilia's Hall, A Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music. The particulars of which will be shortly advertised. Tickets may be had of Mr STABILINI, Shakespeare's Square, and at the Music Shops.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERY.

The Contract of Copartnership between MUNDALL and WILSON, Printers in Edinburgh, entered at Whitford first, and is therefore to be DISSOLVED at that Term.

ROBERT WILSON, Junior, one of the Partners, respectfully informs his FRIENDS and the Public, that he is to continue to carry on the PRINTING BUSINESS in all its Branches, for his own Benefit, in the house formerly possessed by the Company.
R. Wilson returns his most grateful Thanks to those Gentlemen whose private Friendship he has experienced, and for that share of public Favour he has enjoyed, for a number of years past; and he humbly solicits a continuance of their Employment.

Back Street, Parliament Square, February 12. 1789.

AUCTION OF BOOKS.

To be SOLD at Edinburgh Vendue, second floor below the Cross-Well, on Monday next, and five following evenings, A valuable Collection of BOOKS, being the Library of the late Marchioness of Lothian, consisting of the Writings of many of the most esteemed Authors of Divinity and other subjects; among which are the following authors: Messrs Matthew Henry, Poole—Owen—Shepherd—Romaine—Forsyth, and others. They are in general the best editions, and elegant bindings. The sale to begin each evening at six o'clock.

The books may be seen each day between the hours of twelve and two afternoon. Catalogues to be had at the Vendue on Saturday.

MALT FOR SALE.

JOHN CRAIGIE, Brewer, Abbey-Hill, HAS presently for sale a large quantity of exceeding fine MALT.—Apply at the Brewery.

TO LET.

LEVEN LODGE, with the Offices and Garden. It is situated within the Toll-bar leading to Wright's House, and has easy access to the Old and New Town by the South Bridge and the Lothian Road, and has also an entry by the west end of the Meadow.

The house is fit to accommodate a genteel family, and has a complete set of offices, such as a large coach-house, stables, cow-house, hen-house, and others.

The garden consists of about three acres of ground, mostly surrounded with a brick wall, well stocked with fruit trees.

This place is well supplied with water, and the house free of vermin and smoke. It may be seen every Wednesday and Friday from twelve to two o'clock; and entered to suit now or at Whitford.

For further particulars, enquire at Messrs Joseph Williamson, advocate, Milne's Court, or Robert Brown, writer to the signet, North Hanover Street.

Not to be repeated.

To be LET, furnished or unfurnished, or to be SOLD, A HOUSE in the Canongate, opposite to Queen's-berry House, with Coach-house, Stable, Laundry, &c. fit to accommodate a numerous and genteel family.

For particulars, as to a set, application may be made to Mr Lamb, upholsterer; and as to a sale, to Isaac Grant writer to the signet, in whose hands the titles are, and who has powers to conclude a bargain.

TO BE SOLD, or LET for a term of years, And entered to at Whitford next.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE in St John's Street, being the southmost in the east row, with the coach-house, stable, and hay-loft thereto belonging.

The house is as substantial and convenient as any in the street.

James Bremner, writer in Edinburgh, will inform as to the price.

A HOUSE FOR SALE.

THAT HOUSE in New Street, Canongate, consisting of five floors, with back ground, and water pipe, possessed by William Lumfkin, clerk to the signet.

To be entered to at Whitford next.

For particulars enquire at the house, which will be shown every day from eleven till two.

TO BE SOLD or LET.

A LODGING on the fourth side of the High Street, being the third floor of the fore land, entering by Strichen's Close, consisting of six rooms, kitchen, and cellar.—Apply to Hugh Bremner, accountant, Adams's Square, who has power to conclude a bargain.

TO BE SOLD or LET, and entered to at Whitford next.

THE Second Flat above the ground floor of that HOUSE in the Pleasance of Edinburgh, lying on the east side of the High-street thereof, near the Cracking-horn, presently possessed by Mr George Winton, barber, consisting of five rooms, with a cellar and small garden at the back thereof. The house to the east commands a very extensive and agreeable prospect, and is within a few minutes walk of the Cross, by the new communication of the South Bridge.

For further particulars, apply to Archibald Douglas, writer, James's Square.

ST LUCAR AND CADIZ.

THE BRIG MARGARET, ROBERT GRAY Master, Will sail for St Lucar and Cadiz the 25th current, and returns directly to Leith. Any person inclining to order wines or other goods by this ship, may depend on proper care being taken.

For further particulars apply to John Reddie merchant, St Ninian Street, Edinburgh.

There is accommodation for two or three cabin passengers.

MR WEMYSS presents his respectful Compliments to the Freeholders of the County of Fife, as he is afraid that some of the letters, which he had the honour of addressing to them some days since, may not have been received; he begs leave thus publicly to assure them of his intention to offer his services to the County, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, and to request of them, to believe that he will take the earliest opportunity in his power, of soliciting the favour of their votes in person.

Wemyss Castle, Feb. 11. 1789.

MRS CRICHTON, widow of the deceased Rev. Mr Patrick Crichton, who resided at Tulliallan, informs the Public, that she is possessed of all her late husband's Receipts for the following Cures, viz. all fixed Rheumatism in any part of the body, Stomach and Asthmatic Complaints, likewise Scorbutic Swells, as also all Swellings; all by outward application.—Mr Crichton practised these cures with great success.—For the benefit of the public, Mrs Crichton continues to give her advice in these complaints.—She is to be found in Dobie's Land, Richmond Street, Edinburgh.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY.

Begins drawing the 16th February 1789, and is the first that ever had a CAPITAL PRIZE OF THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS, besides.

One of	L. 25,000	Five of	L. 5000
One —	20,000	Eleven —	2000
One —	15,000	Twenty-five —	1000
Two —	10,000	Thirty —	500

THE TICKETS AND SHARES, In Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, Stamped and secured pursuant to Act of Parliament are sold and registered by

WHITE and MITCHEL,

At the Licensed State Lottery Office opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

On account of Messrs Richardson & Goodnick, London; Where, and at this Office,

THE MOST CAPITAL PRIZES have been sold,

And no where else in Scotland on their account.

THE SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.
1 of	L. 30,000	L. 30,000
1 —	25,000	25,000
1 —	20,000	20,000
1 —	15,000	15,000
2 —	10,000	20,000
5 —	5,000	25,000
10 —	2,000	20,000
24 —	1,000	24,000
30 —	500	15,000
103 —	100	10,300
15,150 —	10	151,500
15,128 Prizes		477,000
32,673 Blanks		1,000
48,000 Tickets		2,000

The present Prices of Shares,

Half,	L. 8 8 0	Eighth,	L. 2 3 0
Fourth,	4 5 0	Sixteenth,	1 2 0

Registering 6 d. each number.

Money for the prizes will be paid here at current value of soon as drawn, or agreeable to act of Parliament, in June 1789, without any deduction.

Accounts of the first day's drawing will arrive here on Thursday next, before which it is requested those intending to purchase tickets or shares will apply.

Correspondents may have tickets or shares sent, on remitting bills at sight or a short date.

Schemes to be had gratis at this Office. Letters, post paid, duly answered.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH.

THE DILIGENCE, Philip Butler Master, Now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods, and will sail the 19th current. Good accommodation for passengers.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH.

THE BRIG JEMIMA, DONALD DENON Master, Now lying at How's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all the places adjacent, and will positively sail the 24th instant.

This brig was lately built on purpose for the London trade, is a remarkable fast sailer, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

FOR LONDON.

THE LEITH PACKET, John Thomson Master, Taking in goods in Leith harbour, and will sail Monday the 23d inst. Wind and weather serving. Has good accommodation for passengers.

The master to be spoke with at the Old Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh; mornings and evenings on board, or at Mrs Fraser's, Queen Street, Leith.

AT LEITH, FOR LONDON.

THE ELIZA, JOHN SAMSON MASTER, Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 14th February.

N. B. The ship has good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, or at his house, north end of the bridge, Leith.

SALE OF A SHIP.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 12th February, at twelve o'clock noon, within the house of Alexander M'Ritchie, vintner, North Queensferry.

THE THIRD PART OR SHARE

Of the Good Sloop MARGARET, And of her Boat, and other Furniture, formerly belonging to Andrew Swinton, late merchant in Inverkeithing, as she presently lies in the harbour of North Queensferry. Any person wishing to purchase, will be shown the vessel, and inventory of her furniture, by applying to Thomas Thomson the master. The vessel is only four years old, and about 110 tons burden.

This day is Published,

By WILLIAM CREECH, In one Volume duodecimo—Price 2s. in Boards, THE OPINIONS OF

Sarah Duches Dowager of Marlborough

Published from Original Manuscripts.

CONTENTS. Queen Anne—Princess Amelia—Duke of Argyle—Queen Caroline—My entail—Forfeitures—George II.—Gustavus Vasa—Lord Harrington—Lord Hervey—Reduction of interest—Improvement of land—Purchase of land—Sir Joseph Jekyll—Kings—Liberty—Life and death—Duke of Montagu—Sir Robert Walpole—Chamber Organ—Patriots—Political papers—Earl of Pembroke—Plan for establishment of a ministry—Lord Polworth and his brother—Roman Catholics—Cardinal de Retz—Lord Scarborough—Earl of Sunderland—Dean Swift—Vow and Country—Prince of Wales—Windsor election—Women, &c. &c. &c.

By Order of the Trustees for Building a Bridge over

The Congate, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that intimation has been made to the Proprietors and Occupiers of Blacklock's Tonnage of Land, fronting the High Street, and on the east side of Kinloch's Close, that the said Trustees are to take possession thereof at the term of Whitford next, when the said tenants and occupiers are to be removed, excepting only the tenants in the two low front shops.

THE Sale of Mr Campbell of Ardscharn's

Oak Wood, &c. which was advertised to be held at Dunas, the 16th February, is postponed to the 13th day of March, at the desire of intending purchasers, to be then held there. Not to be repeated.

Sale of Hardware, Jewellery, &c.

AT PRIME COST.

THE STOCK of GOODS belonging to PETER FORRESTER and COMPANY, as advertised formerly, continue selling off at and below prime cost, for ready money, at their Shop opposite the Cross, Edinburgh, and consist chiefly of the following articles:

Gold, Silver, Gilt, Tortoiseshell, and Shagreen Watches, of all sorts.

Set Shoes, Knee, and Stock Buckles.

Silver, Pinchbeck, Plated, and Mourning ditto.

Gold Beadens, Rings, and Locket Pins.

Silver and Plated Spoons, Tea-Kitchens, Tea-Pots, Sugar and Cream Basons, Bread Baskets, Callor Frames, Salts.

Porter Cups; Ale Tankards, Candlesticks, Fish Knives, Sance Bows, Wine Funnels, &c. &c.

London made Brown Tea-Kitchens and Coffee Urns.

Japanned Tea-Trays, Bread Baskets, and Waiters.

Knives and Forks, of all kinds.

Mahogany and Shagreen Cases, for Knives, Forks & Spoons.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Pocket and Memorandum Books, all kinds.

Silver, Gilt, and Steel mounted Swords and Banglers.

Variety of fine Prints, in Gilt burnished Frames.

Double and Single Barrelled Guns.

Patent Spring Bayonet, Pocket and Holster Pistols.

Complete Chests of Tools for Gentlemen.

Tables and Gentlemen's Dressing Boxes.

Plated, Black Ebony, and Japanned Ink Stands.

Backgammon Tables, Playing Cards, and Dice.

The Goods are almost entirely new and fashionable, and as the whole is to be disposed of against Whitford next, when a Dissolution of the Copartnership takes place, the Public will find this a very favourable opportunity for supplying themselves with the above articles.

It is requested that all those indebted to the Company, will order payment of their accounts without delay, as they must all be settled before the Dissolution takes place.

N. B. The highest prices are given for Gold, Silver, and Lace, as usual.

To be LET for one or more years, and entered to in April next.

THE House and Garden of CLERMISTON,

with or without a Park of about five acres of pasture grass. The house consists of a parlour, dining room, four bed rooms, kitchen, larder, closets, &c. There is a stable for three horses, and a house for two cows, and the garden is stocked with fruit-trees of very good kinds. The premises lie about four miles from Edinburgh, on the Queensferry road, and the Ferry stage-coaches pass and repass the entry every lawful day. The house may be seen every Monday and Saturday, from ten o'clock forenoon till one o'clock afternoon.

For further particulars, apply to Henry Sawers, farmer at Craiglockhart. Not to be repeated.

House, Coach-house, and Stable,

In Prince's Street.

To be LET for three or more years, and entered to at Whitford next.

THE HOUSE, No. 53 in Prince's Street, with Coach-

house and Stable for four horses, possessed by Richard Fisher, Esq.—The house consists of 14 fire rooms.—The kitchen and three of the rooms have large bow windows to the north, and are 23 feet long; the drawing room to the south is 27 feet long, and the dining room 21.

The premises may be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, from twelve to two o'clock.

For particulars, apply to Matthew Sandilands, writer to the signet.

Sale of a House and Garden in Haddington.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 11th of March next, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of six and seven o'clock afternoon.

THAT large and commodious HOUSE in Haddington, formerly belonging to John Henderson, Esq; and lately possessed by Miss Henderson, his daughter, now deceased. The ground floor contains a parlour, kitchen, house-keeper's room, pantry, wine-cellar, with a vaulted roof, neatly fitted up with catacombs, also a small beer cellar; on the first floor of the hall—a servant's bed-room.

Second floor, a large dining-room, three bed-rooms, two of them with closets, and a handsome library.

Above which are two large rooms with cove roofs, each having a fire-place and two closets, fit to be used either as bed-rooms or garrets, with a house-keeper's room; the whole finished in the neatest manner, with pannels and other conveniences proper for a genteel family.

There also belong to the premises, a washing-house, poultry-house, fixed horse-rack, and garden mangle; a pump-well, a kitchen garden, a flower-plot in front of the house, with two small grass plots for bleaching linen.

The house was lately built, is remarkably substantial, commands a fine prospect of the adjacent country, and the whole premises are well walled round.

For further particulars, apply to Mr James Crab, junior, writer in Edinburgh; Mr Hay Donaldson, writer in Haddington; or Mr William Henderson, merchant in Glasgow, any of whom have powers to conclude a private bargain previous to the day of roup. And Mr John Clark jun. at the George Inn, Haddington, will show the premises.

HOSIERY.

Ten per cent. under the Manufacturers' prices. THOMAS ARNOT, east side, North Bridge street, being to give up business at Whitford next, he wishes to dispose of his Stock of Goods betwixt that time, consisting of the following articles:

Men's Silk, Thread, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery. Women's Silk, Thread, and Cotton ditto. Boys' Coloured and White Cotton, Thread, and Worsted Hosiery.

A large assortment of Men's Gloves, Silk and Pocket Handkerchiefs, and Cambrics, with every other article in the hosiery line.

REEDS.

A Quantity of REEDS from Duddingstone Loch, for Sale at Prestonfield.—Their great use for thatching, making pailings for shelter in gardens, for weavers, &c. &c. well known.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY.

Begins drawing upon the 16th day of February 1789.

THE ORIGINAL TICKETS

ARE SOLD AND DIVIDED INTO

Halves, Quarters, Eighths and Sixteenths, in variety of numbers.

JAMES THOMSON AND SON.

INSURANCE BROKERS.

At their State Lottery Office, No. 8, South Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

Being the only Licensed Dealers in Scotland, on their own account.

Where all business relating to the Lottery is transacted with correctness and fidelity.

Correct numerical and register books are kept, and tickets and shares registered at 6 d. each number, with the earliest intelligence sent of their success.

The prizes are payable in full in June 1789.

All shares sold at this office are stamped, and the original tickets lodged in the Stamp Office, agreeable to act of Parliament.

Money for the prizes, at current value, will be paid at this office as soon as drawn.

Letters post paid duly answered—Schemes gratis.

Commissioners from the country, with bills at sight or a short date, punctually attended to.

* In last Irish Lottery, No. 24,941, a prize of One Thousand Pounds, was sold at the above Office, divided into one half, one fourth, one eighth, and two sixteenths.

BUFF

WILL cover this season, at Clearburn, within two miles of Edinburgh, at Two Guineas a Mare, and Half-a-Crown the Groom. He continues perfectly found, free from vice or any blemish whatsoever. His pedigree to be seen at his stable. He will be restricted this season, as he was last, to fifty Mares in whole.

If any Mares whom he covered last year have not held, and who were paid for, their proprietors may now either have their money returned, or have a right to have their Mares again covered this season, without any additional charge, except Half-a-Crown to the Groom.

It is requested, that those intending to send Buff Mares may give immediate notice, either to the Groom at Clearburn, or Mr Clark, Haddington, a great many having been last season disappointed for want of the above precaution, his number having been in a few days subscribed for.

A SALE OF CLOTHS, &c.

THE Whole Stock of Goods which belonged to Archibald Macdonald will be sold off, at the shop lately possessed by him on the North Bridge.

The Goods consist of a variety of Superfine Cloths all colours, a very great quantity of Seconds, Livery Cloths, Duffels, Hunters Narrow Cloths, also Swandowns and other articles for vests, Vellivets, Corderys, &c. for breeches.

These goods will be sold greatly below the manufacturers' price; so that the Public may never have an opportunity of being cheaper supplied.

The sale will begin on Monday 16th current, at ten o'clock, and continue till all is sold off.

To be LET from this time to the 25th of December next, for pasture only.

THOSE Two Grass Pocks of TEMPLE, and

that part of the Lands of BRADWOOD, belonging to, and at present possessed by Mr Dundas of Arncliffe, lying in the parish of Temple, and shire of Edinburgh. They are in very old grass, and well known to be remarkably fit for feeding both cattle and sheep.

Alexander Pittallo, overseer at Arncliffe, will point out the fields to be let; and any offers may be made to James Newbigging, at the Sheriff-clerk's Office, Edinburgh.

HAT GEORGE MACINTOSH, late Partner

in the Company business carried on in Glasgow, under the Firm of McLEAN, McKAY, and CO. and of ROBERT McKAY and CO. having some time ago disposed of his Shares in these concerns to one of the partners, notice is hereby given, that he is not now interested in either of these Companies.

GEO. MACINTOSH.

ROBT. MACKAY for Partners and self.

Glasgow, Jan. 1789.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER MILLER,

Merchant in St. Asago, near Wick. THAT, in terms of the statute of 23d of his present Majesty, upon the application of the said Alexander Miller, with the legal concurrence, the Court of Session, on 11th current, sequestrated the whole real and personal estate belonging to him, and appointed his creditors to meet at Wick, upon Tuesday the 3d day of March next, within the house of William Macleay vintner there, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to name an interim factor upon said sequestration, and granted commission to any of the Magistrates of Wick, and, failing of them, to any of the Justices of Peace of the county of Caithness, to attend the said meeting of creditors, and to receive production of their grounds of debt with oaths of verity thereon, and to sign the minutes of the creditors along with the prices to be chosen by them, all as directed by the said statute.

Of all which public intimation is hereby given to all concerned.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THE BRIGANTINE SISTER

JOHN GREIG Master, Lying at Greenock, is ready to take board guests, and will be clear to sail by the first of March at farthest.

She is a stout vessel, British built, built about 200 tons, has a Mediterranean pass, and good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs Allan and Stewart in Edinburgh; Mr William Donald in Glasgow; or John Stewart and Company, Greenock.

Greenock, Jan. 27. 1789.

THE BRIGANTINE SISTER

JOHN GREIG Master, Lying at Greenock, is ready to take board guests, and will be clear to sail by the first of March at farthest.

She is a stout vessel, British built, built about 200 tons, has a Mediterranean pass, and good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs Allan and Stewart in Edinburgh; Mr William Donald in Glasgow; or John Stewart and Company, Greenock.

Greenock, Jan. 27. 1789.

Kew, February 7.

HIS Majesty passed yesterday, in a composed manner, has had a very good night, and is composed this morning.

Westminster, Feb. 3.

HIS day the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons, by Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that "the Lords, authorized by virtue of his Majesty's commission, do desire the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the commission read;" and the Commons being come thither, the said commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the Lord President of the Council, and several other Lords therein named, to hold the said Parliament, and to open and declare the causes of holding the same, was read in the presence of both Houses.

After which the Earl Bathurst, who sat as Speaker, made the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN pursuance of the authority given us by his Majesty's commission under the Great Seal, which has now been read, amongst other things to declare the causes of your present meetings, we have only to call your attention to the melancholy circumstance of his Majesty's illness, in consequence of which it becomes necessary to provide for the care of his Majesty's Royal person, and for the administration of the Royal authority, during the continuance of this calamity, in such manner as the exigency of the case appears to require.

M. A. I. L. S.
Arrived—Ireland, 2.—Flanders, 1.—France, 1.
Died—Ireland, 3.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.—France, 1.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

Mr Grey presented a petition from the dissenting ministers of the county of Northumberland against the slave trade.

Lord Frederick Campbell presented a petition for a road bill.

TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

Mr Burke conceived it necessary to inform the House, that on Tuesday next, if the Lords should then proceed with the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. that the charge which would be brought against that gentleman, by the managers for the House of Commons, would be that of *perjury*.

REGENCY BILL.

Mr Pitt moved for the second reading of the bill to provide for the safety of his Majesty's Royal person, and for the administration of Royal authority during his Majesty's indisposition.

The question being put, "That this bill be now read a second time,"

Mr Burke rose and said, that he could not think it right to suffer a bill of so much importance as the present, to pass the second reading without any observation being made upon its contents, which appeared to him to be not only novel, but exceedingly improper. The duration of his Majesty's indisposition, whatever it might be, was undoubtedly in the dark and deep recesses of time; the House were, however, in possession of the melancholy fact of his Majesty's infirmity. There was not a partial or a temporary obscurity, but a complete, a total eclipse of all mental faculty. In that awful situation they stood, and it was their duty to provide for the melancholy necessity which presented itself, which, for the worst of purposes, had been thought proper for a long time to have been disguised and concealed. The present bill, brought in for the purpose of providing for the necessity, was indecent; our great promoter, our legislator (Mr Pitt) had not thought proper to state any time to limit the restrictions of the bill. To provide for an indefinite malady, which might probably continue as long as his Majesty should live, a bill was brought in, completely weakening the government, by taking away, in the first instance, the ordinary prerogative of Royal authority; and, in the second, giving the power to taken away to hands unknown to the constitution, for the purpose of making head against the executive authority; and for the support of a faction. The bill gave certain great and extraordinary powers to the Queen, but, in reality, those powers were given to the Right Hon. Gentleman, Mr Pitt, for his ambitious and dangerous purposes; for those who gave such powers were the masters of them. He deprecated the bill as a partition treaty, as a division of the executive government of the country, giving to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales an official and a responsible situation, without dignity, without royalty, without power, making him subordinate, while it suffered all the dignity, all the royalty, all the patronage to be carried away, and made subservient to the wicked purposes of the Right Hon. Gentleman. It had been, he said, asserted elsewhere, (House of Lords) that the Right Hon. Gentleman was a heaven-born minister: he did not, however, expect to have heard such an assertion made when the divine right of monarchs was exploded; for if the Right Hon. Gentleman was a heaven-born minister, he had a divine right to his situation, and as his fanatics were already asserting his divine right to be minister, he doubted not but they would soon be asserting his divine right to be monarch. It was plain by the bill, that all the royal splendour was taken from the Prince, and placed in other hands: It remained with the House, whether they would give countenance to so preposterous a measure; whether they would permit the Queen to have in her possession powers which had never before been granted to any Queen but when upon the throne; all the powers to encourage men of merit in literature, in sculpture, in history, in architecture, and in all the graces, were denied to the Prince, and vested in his Majesty; and, notwithstanding he had the highest respect for the Queen, he could not think her the most proper person to be possessed of all those

powers of patronage, the depriving the Prince of which was putting him in a situation scandalous to a liberal nation. He considered it a wicked, low, and mean contrivance, to reduce his Royal Highness to the most ignominious situation, by giving him all the responsibility, and throwing into the opposite scale all the power of government; it made the one difficult and dangerous; the other, possessing no responsibility, mighty and full of power. The clauses in the bill he considered as disgraceful to the House, as excommunicating the whole House of Brunswick, and which, he doubted not, would in subsequent times be considered nothing short of treason, and reflecting infamy and disgrace on those who proposed, and—

Here a cry of order! order! from many parts of the House.

Mr Pitt rose to speak to order! He never wished to interrupt the Right Hon. Gentleman when indulging himself in directing his passion and invective at him, nor did he rise to answer the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech, in which he had, as he frequently did, made such an impression on the House, as he (Mr Pitt) by no means wished to do away, but which on the contrary, it was his wish might remain; he had risen for the purpose of calling the Right Hon. Gentleman to order for his attack upon the House, in asserting that those articles which they had before resolved on, were articles excommunicating the House of Brunswick, and which, one day, he hoped, might be treated as treason; such language was not consistent with the decency or order of their proceedings; if the Right Hon. Gentleman meant to persuade the House to reject the bill, it was not fit to strain in such a manner the conduct of the House, there were at least more proper and decent modes whereby to attempt to induce them to alter their opinions.

Mr Burke again rose. He could not receive himself disorderly when tracing the causes of the bill presented, and making his animadversions thereon; they were at this moment, in the midst of a game of wild ambition, and he had a right to examine the motives which produced the bill, many parts of which were to the last degree new and extraordinary, and, in his opinion, tending to the destruction of the government, and to the dissolution of the Royal family; it tended to a complete revolution of the government, by separating all power from the hands of the executive officer, and appropriating it to the ambition of an individual. He could not conceive that he was, or that any one was bound to respect a bill, before the House, as the resolution and act of the House; they who brought in a bill upon the resolutions of the House, and inserted therein new and wicked clauses, offered an affront to the House, not those who objected to it. He observed upon the impropriety of trusting her Majesty with the King's privy purse, to the exclusion of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, or any of the house of Brunswick;—he considered it as an attempt to bribe the Queen; as putting into her possession an immense fund, which might be exercised for the worst purposes, which might be used to corrupt members of Parliament, and to cause a corrupt influence through the country. He said, the whole house of Brunswick were excluded from every trust; they were stigmatized as unfit to be intrusted either with his Majesty's person, or with any part of his property; The Prince of Wales was excluded from the care of his Majesty's person; so were the Dukes of York, Gloucester, and Cumberland; they were all treated as capable of no trust, and such treatment he declared to be abominable and nefarious. His Majesty's personal estate he understood to be from six to nine hundred thousand pounds, and the only care that was taken of that, was to secure it from the Prince of Wales, to intrust it to unknown hands, without even an inventory. In short, he said, the whole of the bill went to give power and honour to any one, to the exclusion of the house of Brunswick; and as long as they were prevented from having the care of any part of his Majesty's property, it appeared to be no concern where it went, or whether it was appropriated to directors, and to money-lenders, to support a sinister interest in the country. Objecting next to the clause for his Majesty's return to his government, when he should be recovered, he said, that to prove the insanity of his Majesty there had been no less than four committees, two in each House. When his Majesty should be capable to return to his government, it was to be supposed that on so great a point Parliament would have been consulted. No such thing, however, was proposed in the bill, Parliament was entirely omitted, and the power was to be vested in certain counsellors to say, when they pleased, whether he should be King or not. The capability of his Majesty, the most important point that could be ascertained, was not to depend upon Parliament, but it was by the bill proposed to enable a Council to declare his Majesty capable, whenever the Queen thought proper; by which power an imperfect King might be put upon the throne, or a perfect King might be kept back. After contending much against the power given to her Majesty, he said, he considered it to be a design of wicked men, to have in their power to bring forward a calmed and subdued Monarch, the better to effect their wicked and pernicious purposes. He considered the whole restrictions on the Prince as malicious provisions, where there existed no likelihood of abuse; and the clause for his Majesty's resuming his government, as a provision for the return of insanity. He intreated Gentlemen to consider, and for a moment to pause on the steps they were about to take; the Right Hon. Gentleman had led them on step by step to measures which, if they had been proposed at first, would have been instantly rejected; and he now considered himself like Macbeth—

I am in blood
Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go on.

He, however, sincerely hoped Gentlemen would no longer be guided by him, but manfully reject a system of separation, a system for the support of a

faction throughout the country, to support a certain ambitious person in the seat of power.

The question for the second reading was then put, and carried without a division.

Mr Pitt then moved, that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House, and that the House should to-morrow resolve itself into a committee thereon; which motions were agreed to *nem. con.*

Adjourned till to-morrow.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

Two private petitions were presented by Sir John Thorold and Lord George Cavendish, which were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Sir Robert Smyth brought up a petition from G. Tierney, Esq. complaining of the illegality of some of the proceedings at the late election of Colchester. This petition was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday the 24th of the present month.

Mr Alderman Sawbridge adverted to the late address of thanks to the Minister from the county of Devon, as being, he verily believed, a pre-concerted scheme between that gentleman himself, and those who brought forward the measure at the county meeting.

Mr Rolfe disclaimed all communication between himself and the Minister on the subject, and asserted, that the address was prepared without that gentleman's knowledge.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day, for a Committee of the whole House to consider of the Regency bill.

A general Committee was accordingly formed, Mr Alderman Watson in the chair.

The first clause being read, purporting that the Prince of Wales shall enjoy the Regency, subject to certain limitations and restrictions.

Mr Burke moved, as an amendment to this clause, that the words, "subject to certain limitations and restrictions," be omitted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer signified, in a few words, his objections to this amendment.

The amendment was rejected, and the clause agreed to as it originally stood.

The second clause, importing that no kingly acts performed by the Regent, except such as he is allowed by this bill to perform, shall be valid, was agreed to without any debate.

The Chairman next read the third clause, specifying the oath which the Regent shall take on his admission to the executive power.

Sir Charles Gould stated, that, as this oath was for the observance of all the provisions of the bill, the Committee ought to go through the whole bill before they determined whether the oath was proper or not. He would therefore, move, that the consideration of this clause be postponed.

Mr Burke thought this objection deserved to be attended to, as they could not properly decide whether the oath in question ought to be administered to the Regent, till they had gone through all the clauses, which, by this oath, his Royal Highness would be bound to observe. He then gave his opinion of the impropriety of restraining the Regent by an oath, and at the same time not subjecting to any tie of that sort, the individual who was to have the care of his Majesty's person.

After some conversation betwixt Col. Phipps, Sir Richard Sutton, Mr Burke, Mr Pitt, Lord Maitland, and Mr Sheridan, Sir Charles Gould said, he was now willing to withdraw his motion; if the House would permit him.

Mr Burke would not agree to its being withdrawn. He was proceeding to make remarks on the subject of the clause, when

The Chancellor of the Exchequer called him to order for debating the clause, while the question at present was merely, whether the motion should be withdrawn or not.

Mr Burke, after vindicating himself, persisted in discussing the clause.

Mr Bouverie called him to order; he again trespassed, and Mr Bouverie and the Minister again reprimanded him as disorderly.

An irregular conversation now ensued, the speakers being Lord North, the Marquis of Graham, Mr Sheridan, Mr Burke, the Minister, and Mr Bouverie.

As objections were made to the withdrawing of the motion, the Chairman put the question on the motion itself, when it was decided in the negative.

Sir Charles Gould then moved, that these words of the third clause be omitted, viz. "according to the act of the 29th of George III." but this motion was also negatived.

Mr Sheridan moved an amendment, importing that the oath be drawn up for the observance of the laws and constitution of the realm without stating particulars.

Lord North seconded this amendment.

Mr Sheridan wished the Right Hon. Gentleman would state whether his view, in this oath, was to bind the Prince to govern always under the restrictions contained in this act, even if the legislature should in future repeal them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that no thoughts of that kind had ever entered into his head. If the wisdom of Parliament should at any time, think proper to remove the limitations, the Regent would certainly not be bound to observe them in consequence of this act.

Mr Sheridan's amendment was rejected, and the third clause assented to.

The next clause that produced any discussion, was that which prevents the Regent from giving the Royal Assent to any bill for repealing or altering the act of settlement, or the act for the uniformity of public worship.

Lord North spoke in support of the clause.

Mr Beaufoy was desirous of knowing whether this clause would debar the Regent from giving assent to any bill for the relief of Protestant dissenters from civil disabilities.

The Attorney-General and the Chancellor of the Exchequer concurred in the opinion, that, as the act

of uniformity related principally to the ritual of church establishment, the clause would not prevent the Regent from assenting to any act by which dissenters might be relieved from civil disabilities.

The seventh clause, or that which enacts that the Regent, if he should marry a Papist, shall forfeit the powers vested in him by this bill, gave rise to warm debate, in consequence of an amendment moved by

Mr Rolfe, who began with observing, that what he should now propose to the House, he proposed with no personal motives whatever, and was solely offered by a regard for the civil and religious establishments of this country. He was ready to allow, that he did not disbelieve the assertions made by a Right Hon. Gentleman now absent (Mr Fox), who positively declared that there was no foundation of truth for the rumours propagated on the subject, which he now alluded. Giving full credit, however, to that gentleman's declaration, he still thought it advisable to guard against all possible evil which might arise from such a connection as was inconsistent with the laws and religion of the kingdom. This connection had taken place, he knew he was told that it was null and void in the eye of the law; but the consequences might still be pernicious. It might perhaps be objected, that this was a matter which delicacy would prevent a person from alluding to; but motives of mere delicacy ought to give way to a just reverence for the Protestant religion. He meant nothing disrespectful or injurious to the feelings of any person whatever, and therefore hoped that no man would be so unkind as to impute to him any improper motives for the amendment which he would now submit to the judgment of the House. This was, that, for the words, "if he shall marry a Papist," there be inserted the following words, viz. "If he shall be proved, at a time, either in fact or in law, to have married a Papist."

Lord Belgrave, though he was convinced of the good intentions of the Hon. Gentleman who had moved this amendment, was not disposed to give assent to it. Though he was not in Parliament when the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Fox) made the truth of the reports concerning the connection alluded to, he had heard of the decisive contradiction which had then been given to them, and was sorry to find that the affair was again brought under discussion. There were no sufficient grounds to justify the House in adopting the proposed amendment; for which reason he hoped the Hon. Gentleman would not persist in it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer bestowed some encomiums on Mr Rolfe for his independence of integrity, and expressed his conviction of the purity of the motives which had urged him forward in the business. At the same time, he could not but observe, that the idle rumours of the town ought not to influence the deliberations of the House, so as to be made grounds of parliamentary proceeding. Under this idea alone, he was ready to give his assent to the amendment of his Hon. friend; but much more so, when he recollected the declaration made on the subject by a Right Hon. Gentleman, of whose absence no one lamented the cause more than he did.

Sir William Dolben did not think the amendment objectionable. He knew that doubts still prevailed with regard to the affair in question; and it was possible (though he would not say it was probable) that there was some mental reservation in the contradiction before referred to.

Mr Rolfe persisted in his motion, though he said he would not divide the House on it.

Lord North was surprised that a question of this sort should be brought forward, as it could answer no good purpose, and might produce much mischief and confusion in the country. He could not pretend to say, what were the Hon. Gentleman's motives for the amendment he had made—they might be good, and they might be the contrary. But this he would say, that his motion seemed to indicate an ill-founded jealousy and suspicion, derogatory to the honour of the great personage against whom it was directed. The law had effectually provided against such a marriage, having declared it null and invalid. To suppose, therefore, that it was in force, even if it had taken place, (which there was no reason in the world to believe), was to dispute the obligatory power of a solemn act of the three branches of the Legislature.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was sorry to observe the warmth with which the noble Lord treated the question, and the apparent asperity which he had introduced into his speech. His Lordship seemed to wish to provoke the Hon. Gentleman to demand a division; and those who still entertained doubts on the subject might perhaps take the sense of the House upon the motion. For his part, however, he hoped no division would be solicited on the occasion.

Lord North said, he did not expect such an attack as the Right Hon. Gentleman had now made upon him, since he was conscious it was wholly unmerited. He did not wish to provoke the Hon. Mover to a division; nor did he wish to derogate from the goodness of his motives—he had only stated his ignorance of those motives, and his opinion of the impropriety of the question. If the House should divide, he should be happy to divide on the same side with the Right Hon. Gentleman, of whom he would say, now that they were talking about division, that he followed the old maxim, *divide et impera*.

The Attorney-General agreed that a rumour was not an adequate foundation for parliamentary enquiry.

Mr Sheridan said it was somewhat remarkable to hear the meekness, the gentleness, the urbanity, of the Right Hon. Gentleman, reproving the asperity and ill-nature of the noble Lord in the Blue Robband. The House would undoubtedly see the consistency of this behaviour.

Mr Welbore Ellis said the best answer to the Hon. Gentleman was the act of the 6th year of his present Majesty, which declares, that a marriage entered into

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to by any of the Royal Family, without his Majesty's consent, formally signified in Council, is void, to all intents and purposes.

Mr Grey affirmed, that the rumour referred to was a scandalous and malicious calumny, and a very unjustifiable insult to a great Personage. It was a report to which no man of common sense or common honesty would give the smallest credit. He was justified, he thought, in suspecting that the Hon. Gentleman's motives for bringing forward this question, were not the most honourable.

Here Mr Grey was called to order by Sir William Moleworth, who could not sit silent when he heard a respectable character, whom he greatly esteemed, attacked in so cavalier a manner.

Mr Grey said, with some warmth, that he would not be interrupted when there was no sufficient reason for calling him to order. He had a right to suspect a person's motives, when the complexion of them so plainly appeared.

The Chairman (Mr Alderman Watton) now begged leave to say a few words on the point of order. He had always understood, that it was disorderly to reflect on the motives by which any member might be actuated.

Mr Pitt was of opinion, that the Hon. Baronet was perfectly regular in interrupting, as disorderly, an honourable gentleman who had so far outstripped the limits of decorum. He was sorry to find so much warmth prevail in the agitation of a question which ought to have been dropped much sooner.

Mr Dundas thought it a very delicate question, not only as affecting an exalted personage, but also from the sex of one of the parties interested in it. He agreed in the impropriety of the motion. He begged to remind Mr Grey of the displeasure which he himself had shown on a former occasion, when his motives were suspected—he had instantly taken fire at the insinuation, though he now pursued a line of remark similar to that which he had then reproved. Mr Grey said a few words in his own vindication. Mr Courtenay treated the question in a ludicrous point of view.

Mr Sheridan, the Minister, Sir William Dolben, Sir William Moleworth, and Mr Rolle, spoke again in this debate. Mr Martin also spoke on the occasion, principally in defence of the amendment.

The question being put on Mr Rolle's amendment, it was rejected without a division.

The clause for restricting the Prince in the creation of Peers, occasioned the following debate:

Mr Jolliffe strongly condemned this restriction, as impolitic and unnecessary; and moved, by way of amendment, that the duration of it should not extend to a later period than the 1st of February 1790.

Lord North rose to second this amendment, and remarked, that the duration now proposed was calculated to answer even the purposes of the Right Hon. Gentleman who had brought forward all the limitations as temporary expedients. A year was certainly long enough to wait.

Sir James Johnston was very unwilling that the door of the House of Lords should be shut against all the Commons of the kingdom. He would therefore dissent from this clause, and support the amendment.

Mr Hawkins Browne would have agreed to the amendment, if it had fixed the duration for two or three years instead of one.

Mr Burke, in a long and digressive speech, warmly combated the impolicy and unconstitutional tendency of this clause, which, he said, would betray the interest of the Regent, and of the people, to a faction in the House of Lords.

Some other gentlemen also spoke to this clause.

The question being put on Mr Jolliffe's amendment, it was negatived, and the clause agreed to.

The clause containing the restrictions on the distribution of patent places, pensions, &c. being next read,

Lord North moved an amendment to it, the purpose of which was, that the Regent should grant no places for life, which were, in November last, held during pleasure.

The Minister opposing this amendment, it was rejected.

Lord North then moved another amendment, specifying that the Regent may grant to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, a place in reversion, or, in case of such reverential place not being vacant at the time of the said Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper's retirement from office, may confer a floating pension, to the amount of 2700 l. per annum, to be enjoyed till such reversion shall fall. He stated, as the ground for this motion, that the Regent would find a very great difficulty in prevailing on a person already high in legal station, or a barrister in extensive practice, to accept of precarious office as that of Chancellor.

Mr Pitt did not approve of the noble Lord's amendment, but said that the Parliament would, in all probability, not be inclined to refuse a pension of such an amount to any Chancellor who should be removed from his office. The amendment was therefore unnecessary.

The Marquis of Graham, Mr Sheridan, Mr Hawkins Browne, and some other members, spoke on this amendment, which was put and negatived.

It being now near eleven o'clock, the Committee, on the motion of the Minister, broke up; and the Chairman, having reported progress, asked leave to sit again on Monday, which was agreed to.

The House immediately adjourned to that day.

L O N D O N.—Feb. 9.

The King walked out on Saturday, attended as usual, in Kew Gardens, and returned at four o'clock very composed. In the evening he was visited in his apartments by the Queen and the eldest Princess, who sat upwards of two hours in conversation.

Accounts were yesterday received in town from Ireland, which state, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been appointed by Parliament Regent of that country, without any Restrictions.

Yesterday the Right Hon. William Pitt and the Speaker of the House of Commons, dined with Mr Dundas, at his seat at Wimbledon.

Friday the following Address was presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"The Ministers of Edinburgh beg leave to address his Royal Highness with the greatest respect, in order to express the grateful sense, which they entertain of his munificence to the poor of this city, by appointing two hundred pounds to be transmitted for their benefit. In this uncommonly rigorous and severe winter, this exertion of his Royal Highness's charity was peculiarly seasonable and proper; and will have a happy effect in affording relief to many distressed families. The sum which he was pleased to transmit has been put into the hands of the Ministers to be distributed in their respective parishes; and they have endeavoured to fulfil this trust in such a manner as seemed to them most proper for answering the benevolent purpose of his Royal Highness. It is their earnest wish and prayer to Almighty God, that his Royal Highness may be ever distinguished by all those virtues which suit the exalted rank he possesses, and will render him a blessing to his country."

"In the name, and at the appointment of the Ministers of Edinburgh, this address of thanks is signed by

HUGH BLAIR, D. D.
Senior Minister of Edinburgh."

31st January, 1789.

This morning advice was received at the East India House, of the agreeable intelligence of the Millborough, Capt. Hardcastle, homeward-bound East Indian, being safe arrived in the Downs from Coast and Bay. She has been at Plymouth near two months, and detained by the late severe weather.

On Saturday morning died in Birch Lane, Sir Thomas Halifax, Knight, Banker, and Alderman of Aldersgate Ward, and one of the Representatives for the Borough of Aylbury.

Mr Thompson comes forward as a candidate for Aylbury, in the room of Sir Thomas Halifax, who died on Saturday morning.

EDINBURGH.

Kew House, Feb. 8.

"His Majesty continued in a composed state yesterday, has had a very good night, and is calm this morning."

G. Baker.
L. Poy.
F. Willis.

Kew House, Feb. 9.

"His Majesty was quiet yesterday, had a good night, and is quiet this morning."

R. Warren.
T. Gibson.
P. Willis.

We are assured from undoubted authority, that an express arrived in London from Dublin, on Monday night, with information, that notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the ministerial party, the Parliament of that kingdom was immediately to choose the Prince of Wales sole Regent, without any limitation or restriction whatever.

This day, was married Dr Thomson, late of the island of Jamaica, to Miss Rachel Parullo of Balhoushie, Fifehire.

Died at Fountainbridge, on Monday last, Mrs Sarah Irving, daughter of the deceased George Irving of Newtown, Esq.

John Whiteford, Esq; eldest son of Sir John Whiteford, Bart. died on board the Pomona frigate off the island of St Thomas's, upon the coast of Africa, the 9th of October last.

Tuesday last died here, the Reverend Mr William Martin, one of the ministers of this city, and Chaplain to Stirling Castle.

Died at Aberdeen, the 31st of January, Miss Jean Gordon, eldest daughter of the deceased Charles Gordon of Buthlaw, Esq.

Last week, died at Aberdeen, John Bruce, aged 102. He was formerly a travelling huckster, but for the last twenty years of his life, was a common beggar, and followed this occupation till within a day or two of his death.

Yesterday, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council agreed to send off a petition to the House of Peers, praying for a writ of appeal against the decision of the Court of Session finding the Members of the College of Justice exempted from paying Poor's money. And,

This day, the Commissioners for lighting the lamps within the city, agreed to a similar petition against the decision which exempts the College from being assessed for lamp money.

The Magistrates yesterday fined three young Gentlemen in Five Guineas for rioting on the streets at a late hour last week, and abusing a citizen. This, together with similar instances of judicial reproach, and others of a more exemplary nature, ought to prove useful admonitions to those offenders on the public peace. We are certain, at least, that some of the punishments lately inflicted will have a lasting impression on the minds of the unhappy delinquents. We are, however, sorry to observe, that instances still occur, wherein some Gentlemen, from whose situations and rank in life more orderly behaviour might be expected, still continue this fashionable folly.

A correspondent regrets, that at a season when so much charity has been bestowed on the prisoners in the tolbooth here, something should not have been allotted for those in the Canongate, who are equally objects of compassion.

In the trial of Thomas Hall, mentioned in our last, after the evidence was closed, Mr Solicitor General Dundas addressed the Jury for the Crown, as did Mr McIntosh for the prisoner. The prisoner also addressed the Jury in a very elegant and pathetic speech, asserting his having acted with honour and integrity. The Lord Justice Clerk then summed up the evidence, and the Jury returned their verdict on Tuesday, unanimously finding the libel proven, as restricted by the prosecutor. The Jury, however, having omitted to mention the name of the pannel in their verdict, the Court, on account of that informality, appointed Counsel to be heard upon it, to-morrow at one o'clock, and ordered the Jury then to attend.

Yesterday, a prodigious number of spectators, both from town and country, attended in the Lawnmarket, in order to see the sentence of whipping pronounced by the Magistrates, inflicted upon John

Johnson. They were, however, disappointed, Johnson having on Tuesday presented a bill of suspension to the High Court of Justiciary, complaining of various irregularities in the proceedings before the Magistrates; when their Lordships were pleased to list execution of the sentence till Wednesday next; Johnson having also stated his poverty as a reason for not being assisted by Counsel, the Court were pleased to recommend it to Mr Robert Hodgdon (Cay, Mr Charles Hope, and Mr Lewis Grant to be his Advocates, and Mr Bayne Whyte his agent; and appointed the cause to be heard on Monday next.

COURT OF SESSION.

QUARTERING OF SOLDIERS.

A cause of very great and general importance last week received a solemn decision by the Court of Session, after having considered learned and elaborate informations on both sides, together with a hearing of counsel in presence. The process was brought at the instance of a number of the most respectable inhabitants of Canongate, against the Magistrates of that burgh. The question betwixt the parties was, Whether the Magistrates of Canongate have power to quarter soldiers in private houses, or impose a taxation upon the proprietors, as a composition for that burden?—It was contended on the part of the pursuers, that, from time immemorial, the practice in Canongate, as well as in every other burgh in Scotland, has been to quarter soldiers upon those who exercise change and traffic within the burgh, and upon those only. A contrary doctrine was maintained by the defenders, who insisted, that all the inhabitants were indiscriminately liable. Accordingly, on the 12th of January 1786, a decree was pronounced by the Magistrates, "Finding and declaring, that the inhabitants of Canongate are all indiscriminately liable to the charge of quartering soldiers; and accordingly, ordering and appointing, from and after the 1st February then next, the constables and others in the burgh, to whom the quartering of soldiers is committed, that they billet and quarter soldiers, without distinction, on the whole inhabitants of Canongate and its liberties." Soon after, the Bailies of Canongate imposed and exacted a taxation for defraying the expence of quartering soldiers, and which was said to be proportioned according to the rent of the houses. The pursuers, in consequence of this, raised their action. A great deal of procedure took place, which the limits of our paper does not allow us to enter into, any more than the many ingenious and learned arguments made use of by the counsel on both sides. What, however, will be of more consequence to the public at large, and particularly the burghs of Scotland, is the interlocutor of the Court, which is as follows:

"On report of Lord Alva, and having advised informations for the parties, the Lords find the Magistrates of Canongate to have no power to alter the usage and practice of billeting and quartering soldiers upon the inhabitants, which has been observed by them and their predecessors for time past memory: Find, That the pursuers having residence in the Canongate in their private houses, and carrying on no change or traffick within the burgh, were not subjected to quartering by the former usage and practice in case of local quarters; and therefore find the pursuers are not liable to have soldiers billeted or quartered upon them for local quarters, nor in payment of any money in name of locality, or otherwise for the expence of quartering soldiers, within the said burgh of Canongate: And suspend the letters *simpliciter*, and decern and declare accordingly: Referring to the Magistrates, in the cases of transient quarters upon extraordinary emergencies, when the houses of those liable to be quartered upon, in the case of local quarters, are not sufficient to lodge the whole soldiers in the place, to extend the billeting and quartering to the houses of the other inhabitants, according to former usage.—Pursuers counsel, Solicitor General, Messrs Wight, Rolland, Balfour and Blair; James Bremner agent. Defenders counsel, Lord Advocate, Messrs Alex. Ferguson and C. Hope; John Pear agent.

On Tuesday last, a similar decision was given by the Court in a process of declarator, at the instance of the Society of Procurators in the city of Glasgow, against the Magistrates of Glasgow.

On Monday evening, a most alarming fire broke out in Mr Scott's Laboratory, on South Bridge Street, which, on its first appearance, threatened the whole building; but, by timely assistance, was prevented from spreading. The shop was little damaged; but the stock in it was almost totally destroyed. Happily the premises were insured.

Monday, a stone fell from one of the buildings now pulling down near the Tron Church, upon a young lad (a baker) and wounded him so much that he died in the evening.

A few days ago, one of the letter-carriers at Leith was flopped on the shore, at eleven o'clock at night, by several fellows in the dress of sailors, and robbed of eight shillings.

On Sunday morning several sloopes were broke in to in the harbour of Leith, and sundry articles carried off.

That part of Leith Pier, opposite the Timber Bath Gate, having upon inspection been found to be insufficient, the Lord Provost, after a visitation on Thursday, ordered it to be immediately inclosed, to prevent passengers going that way. We understand it is to be repaired immediately.

On Saturday last, Sir David Carnegie of Southesk, Bart. sent to the Provost of Arbroath Twenty Guineas, to be distributed by the Magistrates and Council amongst the industrious poor of that place.

We are also informed, that Sir David Carnegie has sent Twenty Guineas to the Provost of Montrose, to be distributed among the poor of that town.

Importation of all foreign grain into the port of London is prohibited for three months.

The ports in the county of Edinburgh are shut against all foreign grain for the current quarter.

The ports in the county of Dunbarton are shut against the importation of all kinds of foreign grain for this quarter.

The Commissioners of Excise in England have

Feed out orders to the officers for their new alterations to take place on the 9th of February instant, when near 500 of them will be reduced. The salary of those in foot-walks will be advanced 15 l. and rides 10 l. a-year. Those reduced are to have their pay continued till otherwise provided for.

We are informed, that a recent application has been made to the minister, sanctioned by the Scotch Board of Excise, praying a similar increase to the officers in this country.

The Charlotte of Leith, William Hastie master, arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, the 26th November, after a severe passage of 84 days, and part of the cargo damaged.

The Princess Royal of Leith, Thomas Taap master, was put into Alicante the 6th January, from Newfoundland; with some damage, but has since proceeded on her voyage to Leghorn.

The playing for the Silver Club, formerly advertised, was, on account of the snow, postponed until Saturday next the 14th instant.

There will be an ASSEMBLY at LEITH on TUESDAY the 17th inst. to begin at half past Six.

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday night, the Tragedy of *Tancred and Sigismunda*, written by Mr Thomson, the celebrated author of the *Seasons*, was revived at the Theatre-Royal, in a manner which reflected the highest honour on the performers. This play, the plot and subject of which is taken from the *Baleful Marriage of Le Sage*, the Spanish novelist, has ever been esteemed as a master-piece of dramatic poetry, in the closet as well as on the stage. *Tancred* was a favourite character of the immortal *Rochester*, and, in personating the young lover, he never failed to delight and astonish the frequenters of Goodman's-Fields and Drury Lane. About twenty years ago, *Digges* in *Tancred*, *Love in Siffredi*, and Mrs Bellamy in *Sigismunda*, were the boast of the Edinburgh stage; and, since that time, we believe, it has never been acted here. Mr Holman in *Tancred*, and Miss Hughes in *Sigismunda*, performed in a manner we have been long unaccustomed to, and received from a very crowded and brilliant audience the most unbounded gratulations.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

From the Heritors and Burgesses of the burgh of Burntisland—the Magistrates and Town Council of that burgh—the Loyal Burgesses, Heritors, and Traders of the burgh of Perth—the Heritors and Burgesses of the burgh of Kinghorn.

Last Sabbath, an Evening Lecture commenced in the Chapel of Ease, St Cuthbert's, and is intended to be continued, to begin every Lord's day precisely at six o'clock in the evening. This institution, it is hoped, will be productive of much good, as it will afford the means of instruction to many in the respectable neighbourhood of George's Square, &c. who cannot attend divine service through the rest of the day.

N. B. As this Lecture is to be carried on by subscription, it is presumed it will meet with public countenance.—Mr Spence goldsmith, Parliament Close, is appointed to receive Subscriptions.

The collections to be applied for the benefit of the West Church Poor's-house.

PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND.

Thursday, Feb. 5.

This evening at four o'clock, his Excellency George Grenville Nugent Temple, Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, went in state to the House of Peers with the usual solemnity; and the Commons being sent for, his Excellency was pleased to make the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"With the deepest concern I find myself obliged on opening the present Session of Parliament, to communicate to you the painful information, that His Majesty has been for some time afflicted by a severe malady, in consequence of which he has not honoured me with his commands upon the measures to be recommended to his Parliament.

"I have directed such documents as I have received respecting his Majesty's health to be laid before you; and I shall also communicate to you, so soon as I shall be enabled, such further information as may assist your deliberations on this melancholy subject.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"Deeming it at all times my indispensable duty to call your attention to the security of the public credit, and to the maintenance of the civil and military establishments, I have ordered the public accounts to be laid before you.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is unnecessary for me to express to you my earnest wishes for the welfare and prosperity of Ireland, which in every situation I shall always be anxious to promote: Nor need I declare my confidence in that affectionate attachment to his Majesty, and in that zealous concern for the united interests of both kingdoms, which have manifested themselves in all your proceedings."

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

	Ther.	Bar.
Monday, Feb. 9. 8 P. M.	37	28.60
Tuesday, — 10. 8 A. M.	36	28.60
— 8 P. M.	36	29.10
Wednesday, — 11. 8 A. M.	36	29.35
— 8 P. M.	34	29.67
Thursday, — 11. 8 A. M.	31	29.35

LAST NOTICE.

THE disposers in trust of the late ANDREW MILLER, Merchant in Glasgow, require, That if there be any claims of debt against his estate not hitherto produced, they may be given in to Henry Hurdle, merchant in Glasgow, factor for the trustees, before the 15th day of March 1789; with certification, that a final distribution of the funds will forthwith thereafter be made, without regard to claims not given in.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of ALEXANDER VALENTINE, late tenant in Weir Piggartie, are requested to meet in the house of George Bann, vintner in McIntosh, upon Friday the 29th of February current, at twelve o'clock noon; and as matters of importance relative to the future management of the bankrupt's funds will be laid before the meeting, it is hoped the whole Creditors, by themselves or depts, will attend.

Not to be repeated.

SALE OF PINKILL.

THE Judicial Sale of the Estate of PINKILL in the shire of Ayr, which was to have come on upon the 12th of February instant, is ADJOURNED to the 6th of March next. Not to be repeated.

Paillies, January 31. 1789.

At a Meeting of the Burghes and other Householders of the Town of Paillies, convened to take into their consideration the draft of a Bill proposed to be brought into Parliament by the Commissioners of Supply in the county of Renfrew, for conversion of the statute labour into money, and for other purposes.

ANDREW SMITH, Esq. in the Chair.
After reasoning at some length upon the nature and tendency of the proposed bill, the Meeting were of opinion, that the clause therein inserted, by which the Abbey and Town Parishes are to be deemed one, is inconsistent with the avowed principle of the bill, which is, "That the rate labour in each parish shall be applied to the roads in that parish." That by this clause the money collected within the liberties, may be applied to roads unconnected with the town, in order to improve the policies and bye-roads leading to gentlemen's houses; and by this clause likewise, the Abbey parish will have at least fifteen trustees, and the Town parishes, which will be affected in at least two-thirds of the tax, will have only two trustees to take care of their interests.

They were also of opinion, That they have a just and equitable claim to have parishes trustees for the management of what money is to be exacted from the inhabitants unconnected with any other parish, and to dispose of it in forming the roads, lanes, and streets, within the liberties.

They therefore resolved, That they will oppose the bill proposed by the county gentlemen, and take every legal method to defeat a scheme, in their opinion subversive of justice and British liberty.

That a subscription be opened to defray the expense that may be incurred.

That a Committee be named to meet with the Committee of the Town Council, to put these resolutions into execution, and to report as occasions require;—and,

That minutes of this meeting be inserted in the Edinburgh and Glasgow newspapers.

SALE OF LANDS,

In the County of Dumfries.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Friday the sixth day of March next, betwixt the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon.

THE Lands of ALLERBECK and pertinents thereof, lying within the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming, and shire of Dumfries, which are to be exposed at twenty-three years purchase of the free proven rental, being

The rents of these lands are valued, and deducting the minister's stipend from the valued rent, there remains only seventeen shillings yearly of free tithes, and the privilege of purchasing the same, is valued at five years purchase, being

Upset price of Lot I. L. 2109 13 3

These lands hold blench of the Marquis of Annandale. They are pleasantly situated on the water of Kirtle, about an English mile from the great turnpike road leading from Carlisle to Edinburgh, a quarter of a mile from the turnpike road from Annan to Langholm, and about three miles from Ecclefechan, a considerable market town, and a stage where the mail coaches stop on the roads from Edinburgh and Glasgow to Carlisle. The lands are of a rich soil, and capable of great improvement. There is plenty of moss belonging to the lands, and a wood of considerable extent, consisting of oak, ash, &c. The mansion-house and office-houses are in good condition.

LOT II.

The Lands of CUSHETHILL, with the tithes and pertinents thereof, lying within the parish of Middlebie and shire of Dumfries, which are to be exposed at twenty-three years purchase of the free proven rent, being 1347 l. 16 s. 11 d. These lands are held of the Duke of Queensberry for payment of a trifling feu-duty. They are situated upon the water of Mein, within a mile of the great road from Carlisle to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and two miles from the town of Ecclefechan. There is a valuable limestone quarry upon these lands, with a sufficiency of moss, good farm-houses, and a small thriving young wood of oak, ash, and fir.

The title-deeds, tacks, and articles of roup, may be seen in the office of Mr George Bruce, depute-clerk of Session, or in the hands of Alexander Young, writer to the signet, agent in the sale, to whom or to Mr George Graham at Graham's hall, by Ecclefechan, factor upon the estate, application may be made for information or further particulars.

A Farm and Lime Quarries to Let.

To be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Michaelmas 1799.

The FARM of SKELPY, possessed by Robert Orr, including the pendicles possessed by David Maxwell and David Marshall as his subtenants, lying in the parish of Culter and shire of Pife. The above Farm, exclusive of roads and planting, contains 395 Scots acres, whereof 300 acres are arable, and part of which is of a deep dry loamy soil. It lies within three miles of Cupar, the county-town, where there are good markets for bell and grain. There is plenty of lime-rock on the lands, part of which is presently working, and they are in the near neighbourhood of several coal l. ugs.

AUSO to be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas 1799.

The LIME QUARRIES in the said lands of Skelpy, with those in the lands of Culter and Bunzian immediately adjoining, and the coal-seams in Dovan common and Teaf mull.

The lime-quarries in the above lands have been wrought to a great extent for several years past. They are well known to be of a good quality; and being situated in the heart of a populous & improving country, the tacksmen may have a constant sale. Offers for them will have in view, that the rent is to be a certain rate for each thirty-six square yards of wrought rock.

Proposals in writing for the above lands and lime quarries, may be given in to Mr Beveridge, No. 24. Prince's Street, or Robert Johnston writer in Cupar, betwixt the 20th of May next; and such as are not accepted of, will, if desired, be concealed.

A plan of the farm is to be seen in the hands of the said Robert Johnston, who will inform as to further particulars; and the said Robert Orr will show the farm and lime-quarries.

Farm in Mid-Lothian to be Let.

To be LET for nineteen years from Martinmas next, THE FARM of REDHEUGH, consisting of 240 acres of arable land, or thereby, lying in the parish of Cockpen, and shire of Edinburgh, eight miles distance from Edinburgh, and two miles from Dalkeith, belonging to Mr Dundas of Arncliffe, and possessed at present by Archibald Simpson, tenant thereof, who, and his father, have possessed the same for many years, under a long lease at a very moderate rent.

Any persons inclining to take a lease of the above farm, may give in proposals, sealed up and addressed to James Newbigging, at the Sheriff-Clerks Office, Edinburgh, on or before the 15th day of April next. Such proposals as are not accepted of will be kept secret, if desired. Archibald Simpson, the tenant, or Alexander Patullo, overseer at Arncliffe, will show the farm; and application may be made for information as to any other particular to the said James Newbigging.

SALE OF A HOUSE

In Fish Market Close.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 25th day of February instant, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen, with other conveniences, being the first house from the Close of the tenement of land in the Fish Market Close, betwixt the two Fish Market gates, lying upon the North side of the High Street of Edinburgh, presently possessed by Mr McFarlane.

The articles of roup and title deeds will be seen in the hands of William Buchan, writer to the signet, Wardrop's Court.

SALE OF GARRIEVE

On Friday 12th February.

THERE will be SOLD, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of GARRIEVE, in the parish of New Cumnock, and shire of Ayr.

This estate contains 3115 acres Scotch measure, 878 acres of which are good arable and outfield arable ground, 149 acres rich meadow, and the remainder excellent sheep and black cattle pasture. The whole lies compactly together, and is bounded by the water of Nith on the south. From whence the ground rises with an easy ascent northwards, so that the whole estate has a warm south exposure, and a most convenient downslope for the sheep and hill-cattle in stormy weather, to warm dry shelter and pasture upon the low grounds near the river.

The great road from Ayr to Dumfries goes through the estate. There is an inexhaustible fund of lime in the estate, of a quality as rich as any in Ayrshire, level-fee, and which can be raised without any uncovering or tiring. And so thick is the soil, or body of lime, that though it has been long wrought, in no place has the bottom been discovered.

There is also on the estate an exceeding good coal, which at seven or eight fathoms from the surface, shows a seam of from 10 to 11 feet thick. There is upon the farms of Garleugh and Baiter Garrieve, a great deal of large fall-grown timber, consisting of ash, elm, plane, alder, and birch, with a great number of large Scotch fir trees, and several plantations of lesser forest timber, many of which are ready for cutting down.

As these lands are mostly uninclosed, and in their natural estate, it is believed by most judges of ground who have seen them, that there is no estate in Ayrshire which can be improved to more advantage, and at so small an expense.

One large farm, consisting wholly of arable ground, and five meadows, and extending to 160 acres, was out of lease at Martinmas 1788, and was then three years in pasture.

The free rent of this estate is at present only 421 l. 15 s. 2 d. But there is almost a certainty, that by the set of the lime and coal, these two articles, not in the present rental will, on a lease, yield an additional rent of 200 l. more. Besides supplying the tenants with lime and coal at hand, and at a low price.

Mr George Campbell at New Cumnock will show the grounds. And for particulars, apply to Charles Maxwell of Merkworth, Paillies, and Laurence Hill writer to the signet, who will show the rental, progress of writs, articles of roup, &c.

There has lately been discovered in the lands a seam of coal betwixt four and five feet thick, of an excellent quality, near the surface, and which may be wrought at a very trifling expense. And, from the coal and lime a large rent will immediately be drawn, as they command the sale of great part of Northdale.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS,

In the County of Dumfries.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 4th day of March next, betwixt the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS which belonged to Major General Stewart Douglas of Hurdendale, in the following lots.

LOT I.

The Two Merks Lands of BRANTHAT, and Three Merks Land of HURKLEDALE, the Lands of FOOTMANBRIDGE, KILTHAT, DUNNINGHILL, and others, with the pertinents thereof, lying within the barony of Kinnmont, parish of Camertrees, and shire of Dumfries, the free yearly rent of which was proved to be 118 l. 7 s. 3 d. 11-12ths, and being held of a subject superior, they are valued at twenty-three years purchase of the free rent, extending to

L. 2722 12 4 1-12th

And the privilege of purchasing the free rent of these lands, amounting to 27 l. 4 s. 10 d. 1-12th yearly, is valued at five years purchase, extending to

L. 258 16 6 6-12th

These lands are held of the Duke of Queensberry, for payment of 6 s. 8 d. yearly feu duty. They are situated upon the great military road from Carlisle to Port-Patrick, about four miles from the town of Annan, and twelve miles from Dumfries. And, as they are in the immediate neighbourhood of different lime-quarries, and upon the sea coast, they command the means of improvement at a moderate expense, and likewise an opportunity of disposing of the produce to the best advantage.

LOT II.

The Three Pound Land of old extent of TODHOLES and CHRYSTALLANDBEG, and pertinents of the same, lying in the parish of Dornoch, and shire of Dumfries, the free yearly rent of which was proved to be 62 l. and being held of a subject superior, are valued at twenty-three years purchase of the free rent, extending to L. 1426 0 0

And the privilege of purchasing the free tithes of the said lands, amounting to 10 l. 14 s. yearly, is valued at five years purchase, or

53 10 0

Upset price of lot II.

L. 1479 10 0

These lands are held of the Duke of Queensberry. They lie adjacent to the great military road betwixt Annan and Grampy Green, and enjoy the same advantages as the lands contained in the first lot.

Since the proof of the rental was taken the rents of this estate have been considerably raised on leases for no more than three years, under proper restrictions. It is presently rented as follows.

LOT I.

Forms.	Tenants.	Rent.
Branthat,	Thomas Radcliff,	L. 50 0 0
Part of Ditto,	Mary Richardson,	10 5 0
Footmanbridge,	John Hetherington,	1 6 3
North Hurdendale,	David Hill,	21 18 0
Middle Ditto,	George Graham,	28 8 0
South Ditto,	Ditto,	25 3 6
Kilthath,	George Copland,	112 3 4
Dunninghill,	William Hill,	4 2 0
Ditto Runniggs		
and Common,	John Foot,	5 12 0
Besides 16 dargues of peats yearly		169 0 0

LOT II.

Todholes,	John Carlyle sen. L.	51 0 0
Ditto,	Thomas Currie,	39 0 0
Old Loch,	Peter Clark,	9 0 0

99 0 0

Total.

L. 268 0 1

The title-deeds and articles of roup may be seen in the office of Mr George Bruce, depute-clerk of Session, or in the hands of Alexander Young, writer to the signet, agent in the sale, who will likewise show the plans of the estate; and further information may be got by applying to him, or to Mr Richard Graham, writer in Annan, factor on the estate.

A House, Gardens, and Parks, to Set,

In the County of Westdale.

To be LET for such a number of years as may be agreed on, and entered to at Whitunday next.

THE Dwelling-house of KALLIE, for the accommodation of a large family, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Tweed, about 23 miles from Edinburgh, and 2 miles below Peebles, (a remarkable good market town) with two Gardens, a Pigeon-house; and convenient set of Offices; as also seven 1000s of all well fenced and watered, and of remarkable good soil. All, or any part of which the tenant chooses to take for his accommodation, will be let to him along with the house.

For other particulars, enquire at Mrs Kennedy at Kallie, John Orr, Esq. of Barrowfield, at Glasgow, or at James Bailie at the Stamp Office, Edinburgh.

Sale of Subjects in Leith Wynd.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Thursday the 19th of February 1789, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THAT FORE TENEMENT of LAND, consisting of two floors and garrets, formerly Barleiman's Land, with a valuable area at the back thereof. Also, That Large New Tenement at the back thereof, called Douglas's Land, with an area, both lying near the foot of Leith Wynd.

The fore tenement is presently rented at L. 14 7 0

The back tenement - 38 10 0

L. 52 17 0

These subjects will be exposed either together or in lots as purchasers may incline, and the upset prices very reasonable.

The articles and conditions of sale, and progress to be seen in the hands of George Jeffrey writer in Edinburgh. And William Crawford reedmaker in Leith Wynd will show the rental and subjects.

By Order of the Honourable

COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS. To be exposed to public sale, in the Custom-houses of the Ports, and upon the respective days after mentioned, at twelve o'clock upon each day.

THE following Goods, which have been condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer:

ANSTRUTHER, February 13.—Several parcels Foreign Spirits, viz. 148 gallons Geneva, and 34 gallons Brandy, below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

103 gallons Geneva, and 76 1-half gallons Brandy, not below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

Other Articles.—192 pounds Tea, a parcel of bottled Spanish Wine, Sops, China, foreign-made Sails and Sail-cloth, Pepper, and Deal-boards.

DUNDEE, Saturday 14.—Several parcels of Foreign Spirits, viz. 421 gallons Geneva, and 25 gallons Brandy, below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

25 gallons Rum, and 38 1-half gallons Brandy, not below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

Other Articles.—49 pieces Foreign Nankeen, and 40 gallons damaged French Wine.

MONTROSE, Monday 16.—Several parcels of Foreign Spirits, viz. 56 1-half gallons Geneva, 16 gallons Brandy, and 13 1-half gallons Rum, not below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

ABERDEEN, Tuesday 17.—152 gallons Geneva, and 63 gallons Brandy, below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

Other Articles.—250 pounds Tea, 176 pounds raw Coffee berries, 12 hundred 2 qrs. flasks exceeding 60 inches in length, a parcel of Deals, Oak Spokes, Playing Cards, and two open Boats, with their Tackle, Furniture, and Apparel.

INVERNESS, Thursday 19.—Several parcels of Foreign Spirits, viz. 227 gallons Geneva, 59 gallons Brandy, and 7 gallons cinnamon waters, below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

343 gallons Rum, and 7 gallons Brandy, not below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

PORT GLASGOW, Thursday 19.—The Hull of the cutter Lenox to be broken up, and her materials to be sold entire.

STRANRAER, Friday 20.—Several parcels of Foreign Spirits, viz. 68 gallons Geneva, 201 gallons Brandy, and 61 gallons Rum, below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

34 gallons Brandy, not below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

British Spirits.—24 Gallons Aquavite.

Other Articles.—A parcel of Tea, Woolen Yarn, Wool-fells, Hard Soap, Hair-powder, Flax, Tow, and Calf Reeds.

WIGTON, Saturday 21.—16 Gallons Geneva, below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof, 34 gallons Brandy, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

Other Articles.—One ship's Anchor, 176 pounds Tea, 1 ton, 19 cwt. 3 q. Iron, and a parcel of Timber.

AYR, Monday 23.—153 gallons Brandy, below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof, 531 gallons Brandy, not below the strength of ditto.

Other Articles.—341 Pounds Tea, the Sloop Bachelors, burden 27 tons, and Richard and Hannah, burden 21 tons, with all their materials, to be sold entire; and likewise the materials of the Sloop Wigton, the Hull of which vessel is to be sold to be broken up.

IRVINE, Tuesday the 24th February.—6 1-half bushels Irish Salt, and the Sloop Jenny, burden 40 tons, together with her Row-boat, Tackle, Furniture, and Apparel, to be sold entire.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Wednesday the 25th February.—215 Gallons Rum, not below the strength of 1 in 6 under Hydrometer proof.

The Sloop Dolphin, burden 32 1-half tons, and Thomas and Andrew, burden 22 1-half tons, with their Row-boats, Tackle, Furniture, and Apparel, to be sold entire.

OBAN, Thursday the 26th Feb.—308 1-half Gallons Geneva, below the strength of 1 in 6 under Hydrometer proof. 165 1-half Gallons Rum, not below the strength of 1 in 6 under Hydrometer proof.

Other Articles.—A parcel of Timber, an half decked Boat, about 15 tons burden, a small Skiff, and an Open Boat, to be sold entire.

KIRK WALL, Saturday the 13th March.—86 Gallons Geneva, below the strength of 1 in 6 under Hydrometer proof.

Other Articles.—7 Boats in boards, one Open Boat whole, and a parcel of French Wine damaged.

N. B. Purchasers will take notice, that by the act of the 26th Geo. III. cap. 73. sec. 31. it is, among other things, enacted, That no stiller or stillers, maker or makers, rectifier or rectifiers, compounder or compounders of spirits, or any dealer or dealers in spirits, shall sell, or send out any foreign spirits, of a lower degree of strength than that of one in six under hydrometer proof, nor have in his, her, or their custody or possession, any quantity of Foreign Spirits, or British and Foreign Spirits mixed together, (except Shrub, Cherry or Raspberry Brandy) of a lower degree of strength than as aforesaid, upon pain of all such spirits being forfeited, and lost, together with the packages containing the same.

And, by the 34th sec. of the same statute, it is enacted, That if any British rectified Spirits, or any mixture of British Spirits with Foreign Spirits, shall be found in the custody of any dealer or dealers in spirits, not being a rectifier or compounder of British Spirits, exceeding the strength of 1 in 8 under hydrometer proof, the same, together with the casks and vessels containing the same, shall be forfeited and lost.

Purchasers will also take notice that 25 per cent. of the purchase money is to be deposited, and the same to be forfeited unless the goods are taken away within the time to be limited by the conditions of sale.

VILLA NEAR LEITH FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 11th March next, betwixt the hours of six and seven o'clock afternoon.

THAT commodious HOUSE, with Garden, Stable, and Coach-house, pleasantly situated upon the fourth side of the Links of Leith, belonging to the Earl of Lauderdale, and the house, mail garden, and offices adjoining, possessed by Alexander Marr, gardener, at 28 l. Sterling of yearly rent, all to be entered to at Whitunday next.

The premises will be shown, any day betwixt and the 10th, by the servant at the house, or Alexander Marr, the gardener.

The title-deeds and articles of roup, will be seen in the hands of Allan Macdonald, writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

SALE OF CANONMILLS DISTILLERY.

Sc. and

NOTICE to the CREDITORS of JAMES HAIG.

BY desire of persons intending to purchase, the sale of the HERITABLE SUBJECTS which belonged to James Haig and Co. late distillers there, is ADJOURNED to Wednesday the 11th day of March next, when the same will proceed in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, at six o'clock in the evening, in the following Lots, viz.

Lot 1. To comprehend the Distillery, with the whole shades, cellars, warehouses, and other appurtenances, including that piece of ground, west of the Canonmill Bridge, and to the north of the low road, from the Dean-haugh to Canonmills, with the houses erected thereon, together also with the Distillery Utensils. To be exposed at the upset prices, following viz.

The distillery and ground at L. 1800

The utensils at 1400

L. 3200

Lot 2. The Houses and Yard, lying to the west of Canonmills, formerly occupied as an Ale Brewery, but now converted into a rectifying-house, together with several other houses and buildings, and the whole utensils in the said rectifying house. To be exposed at the upset price of 300 l.

Lot 3. Comprehending the Dwelling-House and Office, with the parks, garden, and policy surrounding the same, presently possessed by the said James Haig, purchased by him from the trustees of the deceased James McDowal of Canonmills.

The Policy consists of about five acres of ground, and the dwelling-house is beautifully situated on an eminence, commanding a most delightful prospect of the Frith of Forth, New Town of Edinburgh, and the adjoining country.

Lot 4. The Lease of the Park lying to the west of lot 3, called the Standing stone Park, consisting of about ten acres, and paying of yearly rent, 3 l. 17 s. per acre.

For further particulars, intending offers may apply to David Stewart, banker in Edinburgh, and George Leslie, merchant there, trustees on the sequestrated estate of the said James Haig and Company, or to John Taylor, writer to the signet.

At the meeting of the Creditors of the said James Haig and Co. and of James Haig, advertised to be held in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse on the 4th March next, at twelve o'clock noon, the creditors are to take under consideration the propriety of lowering the upset price of lot 3 of the foregoing subjects; and also the proposed mode of exposing the other lots to sale.

FARMS in the County of STIRLING to LET.

To be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at the term of Martinmas 1799, the following FARMS in the county of Stirling, belonging to Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart. viz.

I. These THREE FARMS of the estate of Newton, lying in the parish of Bothkennar, presently possessed by John Simpson, Alexander Walker, and Robert Cumie, consisting of 94 Scots acres, or thereby.

II. These FARMS, part of the estate of Castlecarrie, lying in the parish of Falkirk, on the side of the Great Canal, as presently possessed by John Stirling, Agnes Wallace, and Robert Baird, consisting of about 100 acres.

III. The Farm of BANBOMINNY, inclosed with a stone dyke, consisting of 142 acres, or thereby, possessed by James Haig.

IV. The Park of SCARMUIR, inclosed with a stone dyke, consisting of about 42 acres; and the Lands of Kuthbush and Midnachen Shielrigg, consisting of 67 acres, or thereby, lying contiguous to Scarmuir, and all presently possessed by John Hamilton.

V. The Lands of KILT, presently possessed by Archibald Brydon, consisting of about 39 acres; and the Lands of Drumhead, consisting of 20 acres, or thereby, possessed by William Gilmore.

VI. That FARM, part of the lands of Seahags, presently possessed by John Henderson, consisting of 67 acres, and another contiguous, possessed by William Henderson, consisting of about 27 acres.

PROPOSALS in writing for leases of the above farms to be given in to Charles Innes, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, or to Andrew Longmoor, factor for Sir Thomas Dundas at Kerse. A. Longmoor will show the grounds.

GREENLAND SHIP FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, at the Leith Coffeehouse, on Thursday the 19th day of February 1789, at two o'clock afternoon.

THE Ship Six Brothers, OF LEITH, NOW lying in Leith Harbour, burden per register 382 58-94ths tons, with seven whale-boats, casks, and a complete set of stores for the fishery